The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,588.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 24
including postage ..... „ 32
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... „ 28
——— including postage ..... „ 28
For three months advance, delivered in Town .. „ 16
including postage ..... „ 16
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WEST—MAXWELL—March 23rd, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. A. Polehampton, Edward William West, Esq., Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent Kolapore, to Lotta, second daughter of George Maxwell, Esq., of Broomhelm, Dumfriesshire, N. B.

DEATH.

FORRESTELL—March 24th, at Poona, Clara, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forrestell.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

CANTWELL—KEELAN—March 18th, at Mission Church, by the Rev. G. Lovely, M. A., Edward L. Cantwell, of Carlow, Ireland, Esquire, to Sarah Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Keelan, of Chandernagore, Esquire.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under maul contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Mooree Anjua, Lingu, Bushire, and Busorah on the following dates :—

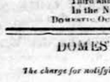
Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Busorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd „	Bushire	23rd 6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th „	Lingu	28th 9th
„ Lingu	13th	27th „	B. Abbas	29th 11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th „	Muscat	2nd 12th
Arrive Busorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. Sanders will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Moultan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2	16 „	Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17 „	Vizagapatam	5	18
„ Cannanore	4	18 „	Cocanada	8	19
„ Calicut	4	18 „	Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19 „	Negapatam	11	24
„ Tuticorin	7	21 „	Galle	13	
„ Colombo	9	23 „	Colombo		27
„ Galle	10	24 „	Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	10	24 „	Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27 „	Calicut	16	30
„ Cocanada	14	28 „	Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	15	30 „	Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	16	30 „	Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nedgherrie districts, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transip to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhuramtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurramtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurramtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry ..	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry ..	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore ...	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore ...	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore ..	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore ..	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry .	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Thursday.	Ratnagherry ..	„ Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

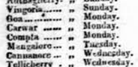
The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

(Also taking Cargo for Shanghai if sufficient inducement offer.)



THE S. S. "INDORE," Captain Green, will have immediate despatch for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to

Agent S. S. *Indore*,
At Messrs. M. & P. B. Colah & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,295 tons register, A. 1. 14 years at Lloyd's, Jas Bannatyne, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per S. S. "INDORE," Captain Green, from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at their owner's risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the Ship's Deck.

C. B. COLAH,
Agent for the S. S. *Indore*, 3, Church Lane.
At Messrs. M. & P. B. COLAH & Co.

NOTICE.—IN the matter of the Indian Companies Act, and of the IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY. The Honorable Mr. Justice Arbuthnot has appointed SATURDAY, the 30th day of March instant, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, in the Court House, at Bombay, to hear any contributories of the above Company may object to their names being included in the list of Contributories of the above Company, and to hear any objection to the said Company, being wound up by the Liquidators of the said Company, and if no sufficient cause be shown by the said Contributories or any of them to the contrary at the time said, they, he or she will be included in such list accordingly. Dated this 22nd day of March, 1867.

T. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "CANNANORE," Gachet, Master, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Gachet will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE TOUHEE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March 1867. Agents ship *Cannanore*.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. HODGKINSON H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., are requested to make the same known to Major J. FORBES ROBERTSON, H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I. President of the Committee of Adjustment, before the 1st May 1867, after which date no claims will be entertained.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ca.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy		2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ...	Per doz...	7 8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Cheyler Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		7 8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	13	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S For Railway Rug	16 to 20	
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brodrick Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :

BADHAM BROS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co., CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENC, KILBURN & Co.,
Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—We beg to give NOTICE that our HALF-PRESSES are now ready at Sheagaum, and will very shortly be working at NANDORA. Our Agents at these stations will be happy to half-press the Docras now lying there, and inasmuch as all Cotton half-pressed has strict precedence of carriage over Docras, we recommend owners of the latter now lying at Sheagaum, Nandora, and other places, to instruct their Agents on the spot in favor of the half-press system. Special arrangements can be made and full information will be afforded on application to us by letter or otherwise at Khangaum.

C. SMITH & Co.,
Khangaum, by Sheagaum.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE METHOD.

નવી એક ખનિકાલીબલ મેથ્દ.

TREATMENT INSTANTANEOUS AND radical cure of CORNS (ખાતર) and other EXCRESCENCES of the FEET, Dr. J. DEFRIES Chiropodist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil, Having arrived on a professional visit to this Country, can be consulted every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patients will be treated in a private apartment.

Through the means of a new process, Mr. DEFRIES expels the corns from the feet, as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.

He possesses an Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.

Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patient, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a tight shoe without special inconvenience to the spot whence the corn may have been extracted.

Mr. DEFRIES possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta which are at the service of the public for inspection. He begs that his method may not be confused with that of other Chiropodists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at Home.

Attested Certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The Seventh half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant at 3 P. M.

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts to the 31st December 1866.

To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon's Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION (LIMITED.) SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASSETS of the above Company amongst the SHAREHOLDERS thereof, at the rate of RUPEES 20 per Share, making with the first Distribution already paid a total of Rupees 100, (the whole amount of the Call paid up) subject as to the shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all DEBTS due by them to the Company, will be made on and after the first day of April next at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3.

Shareholders who have not taken the first Distribution are requested to apply for the same without delay.

TULLOCKCHUND HOCUMCHUND }
TAPIDAS VUKJDAS } Liquidators.
NUGGINBHOY DAYABHOY
Bombay, 25th March, 1867.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of the undermentioned Prizes. To be Raffled for by 100 Members at Rs. 10 each. THIRTY PRIZES. On view at Messrs. BYRJUNJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE'S, 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Prize No.			
1	Gold Watch.		
2	Bt. Gold Watch Guard and Locket.		
3	Gold Locket for 12 Portraits Book Pattern.		
4	Do.	8	do.
5	Do.	6	do.
6	Do.	4	do. Oval.
7	Do.	3	do. Book Pattern.
8	2 Bt. Gold Lockets large and Small.		
9	1	Do.	and 1 colored Gold.
10	1	Do.	1 do.
11	1	Do.	1 do.
12	1	Do.	1 do.
13	1	Do.	1 do.
14	1	Do.	1 do.
15	1	Do.	1 do.
16	1	Do.	1 do.
17	1	Do.	1 do.
18	1	Do.	1 do.
19	1	Do.	1 do.
20	1	Do.	1 do.
21	1	Do.	1 do.
22	1	Do.	1 do.
23	1	Do.	1 do.
24	1	Do.	1 do.
25	1	Do.	1 do.
26	1	Do.	1 do.
27	1	Do.	1 do.
28	1	Do.	1 do.
29	1	do.	1 do.
30	1	Do.	For the lowest thrower.

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

LINEN & WOOLEN DRAPERS, SILK-MERCERS, HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

DOMESTIC & GENERAL FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

CARPETS.—Rich Velvet Pile, with and without borders, in Persian, Turkish, and English styles.

Tapestry Brussels in newest patterns.

Kidderminster Carpets, and Druggets made up in squares suitable for Bed-rooms.

Sofa Rugs, every size, and Lapland Carriage Rugs, all colors, Coir Door Mats.

LINEN DAMASK Crumbcloth by the yard and in large squares.

Rich Furniture, Chintzes, French and English.

The New Woollen Reps, with the new Cords to match for Curtains.

Worsted, and Union Damasks, single and double widths. Worsted Moreens, White, Black, and Colored.

Gilt Cornice Poles complete with ornamental ends, Rings Brackets and Hooks.

Fine figured Grenadine, Lisse, and Muslin Curtains for windows.

Curtain holders, all colors.

Iron Bedsteads, with Gilt Posts, Single, Double and extra large sizes.

Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows.

6/4 7/4 8/4 9/4 10/4 11/4 12/4 Fine Cotton Sheeting also Fine Irish Linen Sheeting and Pillow Linen.

Cot, Crib, and all the larger sizes in Fine Super and extra Super Witney Blankets from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per pair, also Scarlet BLANKETS AND RICH MOHAIR BED RUGS, and 9/4 White Blanketings by the yard.

Quilts and Counterpanes, in Dimity, Terry, and Marsella.

TOILET COVERS, all sizes, white and colored.

Antimacassars, a great variety, all sizes.

TABLE COVERS—New patterns in Patent velvet, also colored West of England Cloth, Silk embroidered borders, and the newest styles in Printed covers, 2 yards and 2¼ yards square.

8/4 Printed Cloth by the yard, for Mess, and Dining Tables.

TABLE LINEN.—In Double and Single Damask, from Tray Cloths to the largest size for Mess Tables, with Napkins to match, Slip Damasks, and D'Oyleys.

Glass Cloths, Dowlas and Forfar for Dusters.

TOWELS.—Royal Turkish—Brown Linen—Brown linen and Cotton—and White Cotton, also Baden Baden-Bath, Honey Comb, Damask-Loom, Diamond, and Medical Towels by the Dozen—and Fine Huckabacks by the Yard.

Fine Irish Lawns, for Ladies use.

Fine and stout Irish Linen Shirtings and Frontings.

Fine Irish Linen Diapers.

Long cloths in all qualities.

Swansdown Calico.

Red Flannel—Linen and Cotton.

Musquito nets, 108 inches wide, Treble Twist

Grenadine for curtains very strong.

Brown, Buff, Slate and black Hollands.

Ottoman Cords and Tassels.

Window Blind ditto.

Carpet Bindings, and Bedlace.

FLANNELS—in Welsh, Saxony, Lancashire Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard,—also India Gauze and Silk and Wool Flannels, very thin and soft.

6/4 Pink and Sky Saxony for squares.

All wool, all colors—and an immense variety of silk and wool and all wool fancy Flannels—and rich printed Cashmere Flannels for Dressing Gowns.

MODERATOR LAMPS—Globes, Chimnies, Wicks and Shades—and a lot of Argand Lamps clearing out.

CARPET WHISKS and Bannister Brooms.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

SOLID HIDE, LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS. With Patent Locks.

SOLID HIDE LEATHER RAILWAYS—Best made.

BEST ENAMELLED FLAX SAIL CLOTH CANVAS. With Wrought Iron frames, and patent Lever Locks made especially to stand the rough treatment of the overland route, 27 to 36 inches.

RAILWAY COMPANIONS, same material and Locks, 18 to 24 inches.

LADIES PORTMANTEAUX for Overland, specially fitted.

LEATHER BAGS, Patent Enamelled Hide, with square mouths—Various sizes.

LADIES' HAT and BONNET BOXES, a new description.

GENTLEMENS'—DITTO—arranged to Carry Travelling requisites.

LOUNGE LEATHER BAGS.

COURIER, AMERICAN, and FRENCH BAGS in Morocco and Russia Leather.

TRAVELLING RUGS Rs. 8 to 25 with straps.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

NOTICE.—The Official Liquidators of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) request the attendance of the Contributories and others interested in the Liquidation of the Company, at a MEETING to be held at the Offices lately occupied by GOCULDASS TEZPALL in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April at 3 P. M., when the Liquidators will submit a proposition for a compromise between the Creditors and Contributories and will ask the Shareholders to appoint a Committee to confer with them and settle finally the terms of the arrangement.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD AND BURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that VEHAR WATER will be entirely shut off from the Island on THURSDAY next, the 28th, at about 2 A. M. and that the Main will probably remain CLOSED until the afternoon of SUNDAY following, the 31st Instant.

Houses should therefore be provided with water necessary for the THREE DAYS (aforenamed) use by WEDNESDAY afternoon.

By Order of the
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 25th March, 1867.

TO GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS GOING to MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, OR NEILGHERIES.—FOR SALE.—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Poney or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

Mr. A. B. COLLET,
Girgaum Coach-works.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and interspersed by Road and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb. 1867.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 19, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART. W. NICOL & Co.,

DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

IF JOHN RAMAGE who came from the Island of New Zealand to India some years back, or the person to whom he sold his landed property situate at Dunedin in New Zealand, aforesaid, will call on the undersigned or communicate with them, he or they will hear of something to his or their advantage.

HATCH & STEUART.

11, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

EUROPE HOTEL, 28, Dockyard Road, Mazagon. B. FELMON, the PROPRIETOR of the above Hotel begs most respectfully to announce to the Public and the Gentry of Bombay, that the Hotel which is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner will be opened on the 28th instant to which the Patronage of the kind public is solicited.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the best description, good accommodation for Board and Lodging.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.—The Officers of H. M. S. *Octavia*, and H. M. 25th N. L. I. will give a performance on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., in aid of the Fund for the relief of destitute Europeans, on which occasion will be produced the screaming Farce entitled—

"MY FRIEND THE MAJOR;"
and the Eastern Farcical Extravaganza,
"THE PACHA OF PIMLICO."

By the kind permission of Commodore Hillyar and the Officers, the Band of H. M. S. *Octavia* will be in attendance.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s, and at the Theatre on the night of performance.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls (Reserved)	„ 3
Stalls (Unreserved)	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2

Doors open as half-past eight. Performance to commence at nine.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.—REDUCED RATES FOR RETURN PASSAGES. It is hereby notified that passengers embarking from England by this Company's steamers, within six months of their arrival from India, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 percent. on the return passage money.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867. Supt. P. & O. Co.

MANOCKJEE RUTTOONJEE'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to Pay to the undersigned, the amount of their Debts; and all Creditors are requested without delay to send in their claims made up with interest to 27th day of July, 1866, with necessary Vouchers.

J. A. MACFARLANE,
JOHN GRAY,
KESHOWJEE BHASKERJEE,
Trustees to the Estate of Manockjee Ruttoonjee.

No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, 22nd March, 1867.

RED BOOT MART.—Established 1845. Always on hand a great variety of Ladies, Gents and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c. Regular Overland supplies received. Prices moderate. Terms invariably cash. 2 and 3, Hummum Street. R. PARTRIDGE.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ships Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February, 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.
Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN,
J. R. ENGLEDUE,
GEO. MACNAIR,
D. CHADWICK,
Liquidators.

ASHURST MORRIS & Co.,
6, Old Jewry, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely flat: no transactions reported.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
4,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,44,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	100	.....	Bombay Fina. Bank	61 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	826 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,00.	100	100	.....	Bankers' Banking Company	40 per share.
1,000,000	250	25.	nil	Central Bank... ...	19 per share.
600,000	300	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	189 per share.
800,000	200	32	.....	China Bank	16 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	31 ex-div.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,200,000	300	150	9	Delhi and London...	No quotation.
600,000	300	300	.....	Indian Peninsular & Oriental Bank ...	14 p share.
2,750,00	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank... ...	40 p c. p.a.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	112 per sh.
1,500,00.	250	236	10	Oriental Bank Co.	79 p ct pre. ex-di
600,000	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	36 per share
.....	250	100	.....	General Bank ...	52 per share. [nil

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	10%	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	32 per sh.
,250,000	400	125	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	42 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,200 p. s.
1,650,000	1,000	1,000	20 p. a	Elphinstone Land Co.	465 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do...	10 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Prere Land Co. ...	100 p. s.
110,00.	2,000	200	....	Improved Land Investment Co. ...	45 per share
200,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	563 p. sh.
....	2,000	1,100	25 p. a	Port Canning... ...	199 per share.
2,250,000	10,000	6,200	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,060 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	3,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,400
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav Co...	No quotations.
80,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	750.
1,000,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princess Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	....	Vingas Patent Ship & Foundry Co	225 per share.
....	....	1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	....	Western India Ship Co.	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
C. Drafts	At sight	39.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	38¾.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	38.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
Chinа	Demand	216 nominal.
China Hong Kong Bills	60 days sight ...	213.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Secs.	Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88½
,, ,,	Secs. ,, Loan 1852-53	,, 92
,, ,,	Co.'s ,, ,, 1852-56	,, ...
,, ,,	,, ,, ,, 1854-55	,, 81
,, ,,	,, ,, ,, 1856-57	,, ...
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57 ... ... ,, 104 to 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		... ... ,, 105
Five and a half per cent.		... ... ,, 109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10.8-0.
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 226
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 230
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 221
Bar silver	,, 58-8-0
Gold Leaf	,, 14-0
Bar Gold 10 oz. Englis ...	,, 15-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH.

OLD.

	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned ...	208 to 209
Dholleras ...	209 to 215
Bhownuggur ...	
Oomrawuttee ...	180 to 200
Akote ...	
Comptа ...	230 to 235
Vingoria ...	215 to 220

NEW.

Oomrawuttee ...	245 to 255
Akote ...	
Khandeish ...	240 to 245
Barsee ...	
Dholleras ...	255 to 260
Bhownuggur ...	
Hingunghaut ...	260 to 260
Broach ...	250 to 260
Veerawal ...	228 to 230
Vingoria ...	235 to 240
Comptа ...	240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned ...	230 to 235

Ready Sales... ... 700 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 1,800 to 2,000 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 26.

Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Brown, Captain F. W., 20th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Deesa.
Lyons, Captain G., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Mignon, Captain G. S., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 26.

Parker, Captain M. W., Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Bomgartner, Major T. M, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Khandeish.
Bigsby, Lieutenant R. E., P. W. D., Bengal, on sick leave, to Mahableshwur.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 25th March, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed with effect from the 10th instant, in succession to Major Becher, officiating Commandant:—

8th Regiment N. I.—Captain H. A. Woodhouse, to officiate as second in Command, and Captain M. W. Parker, as wing officer.

Captain Gobbett, 95th Foot, appointed a probationer in the Staff Corps in G. O. C. No. 89, of the 24th January, having failed to pass the prescribed test as laid down in O. G. O. No. 333, 16th July 1864, is directed to rejoin the 95th Regiment, in accordance with G. O. G. I. No. 531, 27th June 1864, para. 9.

SHIPPING.

MARCH. DEPARTURES.

26 Cambay ..... Jackson ..... Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Queen of the North*, for Liverpool.
B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Governor Hoppinson*, for Persian Gulf.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—March 19th, steamer *Sattara*.
DEPARTURE.—March 19th, steamer *Arracanese*.

CALENDAR.—MARCH—APRIL, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ... ... 28th 0h. 37m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Obs.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	27	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun at 3-39 A. M.	6 0	6 11	2 3	3 27	
Thurs.	28	Saturn rises at 9-25 P.M.	5 59	6 12	2 54	4 20	
Fri.	29	Mercury rises at 5-30 A.M.	5 58	6 12	4 53	5 31	
Sat.	30	Venus in descending Node at 11-23 P.M.	5 57	6 12	6 8	6 45	
Sun.	31	Mid Lent Sunday.	5 57	6 12	7 25	7 55	7th March, 1867. Time by Sun.
Mon.	1	Venus 9° 48' N. of Jupiter at 1-25 A. M.	5 56	6 13	8 21	8 55	
Tues.	2	Day breaks at 5-18 A. M.	5 55	6 13	9 17	9 40	

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. ,, 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

MARCH NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—Punch in India's tribute to Sir Bartle Frere.
HALF SHEET—The Bombay Races in 1868.
QUARTER SHEET—Paraciana.
Jack and the Sepoy.
Justice and the Leaders.
S. Russian and the other fellow; and several other Vignettes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

Map.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
Guide to Places of amusement in Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street.
London:—F. Algar, 11, Clements Lane.

NOW READY.

Demy 8vo. *in neat Wrapper—Price* 8 *annas.*

THE NEW

INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT.

Orders are being registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. A considerable reduction in price will be made to parties requiring large numbers.

TO SHOPMEN.—WANTED, for a first class General Retail Establishment, an active and competent English Shopman. Address "CRYSTAL" *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 25th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.—The OFFICES in Apollo Street, No. 7, lately occupied by G. F. RIMINGTON, Solicitor, and subsequently by J. F. CLEARY, Solicitor. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN M. KING is authorised to SIGN for our firm per procuration from THIS DATE.
GEO. S. KING & Co.
Bombay, 25th March, 1867.

COLD BATHS.—An assortment of Hip, Oxford, Ottoman, Sitz, Oval, Children's Sponge, and other Bathing Tubs, on Sale by
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

TUCKER'S LAMPS, Solar, Dining Table, Argand, Reading, Ships, Chamber and other Lamps in variety, on Sale by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED)

PIPES.—An elegant selection of Meerschaum' Briar Wood, and Lignum Vitoe, Pipes, Cigar-cases in Pigskin and Russia, just received by
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

PERFUMES.—FRESH SUPPLIES of Bayley's Ess. Bouquet (King George IV. favourite) Piesse and Lubin's Tally Ho, Newmarket, Jockey Club, Verbina, Frangipanni, Trump Card, &c. &c., Smyth and Nephew's Magnolia, Mugnet, Musk, Violet, Geranium, &c. &c., on sale by TREACHER & Co (LIMITED)
Bombay, Byculla and Poona

STEAM Ship "INDORE," from Singapore and Hongkong. Consignees of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby informed to take delivery of their Cargo within two days from this date, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Green, at the Consignees risk and expense.
C. B. COLAH,
Bombay, 27th March, 1867. Agent, S. S. *Indore*.

SALE BY AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Central Bank of Western India, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Girgaum Ice Factory, a four horse power Portable Engine, complete, and a Patent Centrifugal Pump on Iron wheels, and turn carriage (just unpacked.)
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 26th March, 1867 Auctioneers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Gentlemen belonging to the above Corps are informed, that pending the arrival of the Cloth from England for the full Dress uniform, a white undress Tunic has been sanctioned.
Messrs. WALTER & Co., No. 11, Meadow Street, have the pleasure to announce that they have obtained a copy of the Sealed pattern of the above, from the Adjutant, and will be glad to supply members on the shortest notice.
Bombay, 25th March, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA(LIMITED).—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the out-going Mail:—

On London at 4 months sight	2s. 0¾d.	per rupee.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, demand	2s. 0¾d.	do.

By order,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 26th March, 1867.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co., Merchants and forwarding Agents, Ahmedabad, have received from London fresh shipments of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
WINES & SPIRITS of different scals, varying from Rs. 22 to Rs. 54 per Dozen.
Also CHAMPAGNE, STILL HOCK, WHISKEY, GIN, &c., of the best quality.
Price Lists on application.
JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., in Guzerat.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 27, Meadow Street, at 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1867, to pass the following special resolution:—

That the words the qualification of a Director shall be the "Ownership of five shares or more of which he must have been the registered proprietor for three Months at least previously" be cancelled, and the following inserted in their stead—"the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of two shares or more of which he must have been the registered proprietor for one Month at least previously."

By order,
ALEX. C. BRIGE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, 25th March, 1867.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Go and admire the politics of Mr. Frere (Now Sir Bartle) in the latest affairs of Sattara.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1867.

THE PUNA HINDU FEMALE DRAMA,

In the highly admired historical play entitled,
The capture of Pratapsinha the Maharaja of Sattara, by the Resident, Mr. Frere (Now Sir Bartle).

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle Rs. 2; Stalls Rs. 1½; Uppertier Rs. 1; Pit 8.
Tickets to be had at the box office Theatre. Doors open at 8, and the performance to commence at 8½ P. M., precisely.

AUCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT TEAK TIMBER.

I. At the villages of DOUZEH, KOPRA, NAUDOOSHEE, KHONAPOOR, KAMGAUM, GOREHKHOORD, HAVELLY TALOOK, ZILLA POONA, will commence on the 10th May, 1867.

The Timber to be sold, consists of

Teakwood rafters 1st Class		3150
,, ,, 2nd Class		5633
,, ,, 3rd Class		22490
Total.		31273
Beams.....		1305
Pieces.....		1890
Firewood about candies		1200

II. The Auction will commence on the above date at the village of Kopra, 8 miles from Poona, on the Singhur Road.

III. The whole of the Timber is stacked either near the high road, or near cart tracks.

For further particulars enquire of the Havelly Mamlutdar.
W. ARNOLD WALLINGER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Deputy Conservator of Forest's Office, on tour in the Sattara Districts, 21st March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and of the DECCAN COTTON CLEANING & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to ALEXANDER THOMSON, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office in Rampart Row, and if so required, by notice, in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys to come in and place their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in any default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SATURDAY, the 27th day of April next, at half-past 10 of the clock, in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, in the Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 26th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of April next the MINIMUM CHARGE for each Waggon load of Half Pressed Cotton will be (100) one hundred Indian Maunds.

E. W. KILEY, JR.,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 26th March, 1867.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the Painting and Decorating of the premises in Rampart Row, in the occupation of the Bombay Club.

Persons wishing to Tender can ascertain particulars of work to be done by applying at the Club on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Tenders will have to be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Club not later than 11 A. M. on MONDAY the 1st April, 1867.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Liquidators of the BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) have prepared a List of the contributories in respect of the above-mentioned Company and the same is now lying for inspection at the temporary offices of the said Association at Military Store Street, within the Fort, at Bombay.

The Liquidators have fixed WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April next, for any of the Contributories who object to their names appearing in such list, to appear and state their objections, and if no such objections shall be brought forward, then to complete such List preparatory to carrying in the same before the Sitting Judge in Chambers and any Contributories so objecting, are requested to attend at the aforesaid time and place.

TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA,
EBRAHIM NOORDEEN, Liquidators, Bombay and Kattiawar Financial and Commercial Association (Limited)

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The fine A. 1. Barque "ALGERNON" 446 26/100 Tons Register. Built at North Shields under Special inspection from Lloyds in 1859, and classed 8 years A. 1.; her timbers are English and Dantzic Oak; Ceiling and planking Dantzic Oak (imported plank); pitch pine waterways 11 inches; Keel, Elm and Keelson teak; all through bolts from keel to gunwale yellow Metal; Keelson bolts the same; was sheathed with heavy yellow Metal, over patent felt, also passed her half time Survey in London in 1865; has a half poop; carries a large cargo; sails fast, can stand with very little ballast; has always been well kept up; and is now abundantly found in Stores.

She is at present discharging a cargo of Rice from Rangoon in this harbour, in first rate condition; carries 2163 2 nawal bags rice, has delivered 700 tons of coals in China from England, Dimensions, Length 132 2/10 feet Breadth; 27 6/10 feet; Depth 18 35/100 feet. Apply to Messrs. C. N. CAMA & Co., in David Sassoon's Buildings or to Captain T. R. MOWATT on Board.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED) NOTICE—Whereas at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company duly held on the 18th March 1867, it was resolved that the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 4th day of March 1867 be confirmed viz;

That with the view to an immediate return of Rupees 100 per share out of the Capital of the Company to the Shareholders, the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that the liquidators have authority to transfer and sell the immovable property, fixtures, machinery, plant, and the trade, the sum of Rs. 55,000 in cash, and the business and good-will of the Company to the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED) and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 3000 fully paid-up Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 250 each in such last mentioned Company, and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to all DEBTORS of the said Company forthwith to PAY their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, their several claims for payment.

P. N. POCHAJEE,
A. VIEGAS,
SORABJEE FROMMURZ.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the first Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof at the rate of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per share (subject as to shareholders INDEBTED to the Company to the payment of all DEBTS due from them to the Company) will be made on and after THURSDAY, the 4th day of April 1867, at the Company's Office No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED) are ready for inspection and execution at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. DALLAS & Co., 5, Church Lane, Fort. Before payment the Shareholders are required to produce and leave at the Office of the Company their share certificates and also a certificate from the Solicitors that the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED) have been duly executed.

P. N. POCHAJEE.
A. VIEGAS.
SORABJEE FROMMURZ.

NOTICE.—His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be happy to receive European Gentlemen, who may wish to see him on business, at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY, March the 28th, at 3 o'clock.

His EXCELLENCY will receive Native Gentlemen, who may wish to see him on business, at 4-30 o'clock, the same day.

Gentlemen wishing for an interview, are requested to send their names to the Private Secretary, on the previous day.
J. G. GRAHAM, Captain,
Parell, 25th March, 1867. A. D. C.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 14	LAHORE	Mar. 16
AGRA	Mar. 21	LONDON	Feb. 26
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 22	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	Mar. 23
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 7	MALTA	Feb. 28
BANGALORE	Mar. 20	MEERUT	Mar. 19
CALCUTTA	Mar. 23	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 16
CAPE	Feb. 13	OUDH	Mar. 20
CEYLON	Mar. 17	PENANG	Mar. 10
FRANCE	Feb. 27	PUNJAUB	Mar. 19
HONGKONG	Mar. 2	SUEZ	Mar. 8
KURRACHEE	Mar. 20	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.

WE feel so strongly the advantage of subjecting the proposal for the amalgamation of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay to a thorough discussion, that we are glad of the opportunity afforded us by the writer of a letter signed *Senex* in yesterday's *Times of India* to revert to one or two of the points noticed in our leading article of Monday. *Senex* complains that we exaggerate the benefits which the amalgamation would confer on the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, and says that, although Bank of Bengal shares are now saleable at 100 per cent. premium, that rate cannot be maintained when the capital of the Bank has been doubled by the scheme now under consideration. Now, before the amalgamation was talked of, the premium on Bank of Bengal shares stood at 75 per cent.; and, when we bear in mind the fact that the Bank declared a dividend for the last half year of 13 per cent on its capital of Rs. 2,20,00,000, and that the shares of a well-managed State Bank afford almost as good security to investors as Government Paper, we certainly cannot regard this premium as excessive. If the plan of amalgamation be carried out, the capital will be increased to Rs. 4,00,00,000; and the question therefore is, whether the new capital of Rs. 1,80,00,000 can be safely and profitably used in Bombay. We believe there is room for prudent bankers to use as much money here as is employed in Calcutta, and to earn as large dividends upon it—though it seems to us a mistake for a State Bank, with enormous deposits at its command, to make its capital too large. But if we suppose that the Bombay branch of the new Bank of British India only makes 10 per cent., while the Bengal branch continues to make 13, the average dividend on the whole capital of Rs. 4,00,00,000 will still be 11½ per cent.; and it will scarcely be alleged that shareholders of the present Bank of Bombay would commit a mistake in accepting shares at 25 per cent. premium in a Bank paying such a dividend. The opinion that the Bombay shareholders would lose nothing by the exchange is certainly strengthened by the consideration that they have at present nothing to lose. Their only property consists of pieces of paper which nobody will buy, and of the good-will of a business which they have not the means to carry on. It will not, then, do them much harm, one would think, to surrender the doubtful privileges they now enjoy, and receive instead securities which are readily negotiable in the market, and on which they will be able at once to realize a handsome profit. Our own conviction is that the shares of the new Bank will be kept at as high a value as 75 per cent. premium for, though a large number of them may be offered for sale, it must not be forgotten that the demand for them will be greatly stimulated, for the capitalists of Bombay, who now refuse to touch any kind of share, will be delighted to invest their money in the new scrip. The merchants of Bombay, too, whose operations have been hampered by the prolonged inability of the existing Bank to do the business which specially appertained to it, will be rejoiced to have the banking facilities of which they have been deprived fully restored to them. The chief opposition to the amalgamation should come from the exchange banks, which are now reaping large profits from the discount business that used to be in the hands of the Bank of Bombay; and for our part, if the Government would consent not to have a State Bank at all, we should be very willing to see an extension of the system of competition in banking as in all other trades encouraged by a distribution of the Government business. But, if we are to have State Banks, it is better to have one strong Bank for all India than weak Banks for each of the Presidency towns. Madras, we see, refuses to be absorbed by Bengal—and indignantly claims the right still to keep a Bank of her own. But it is not of much importance what Madras does in such matters. Her attempts to give herself airs of importance, and to read lectures to Bombay and Calcutta on commercial questions, remind one of the prayer of the Scotch minister who entreated Heaven to bless the people of two rocky islets in the Hebrides, and also the inhabitants of the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland. We may allow the negotiations between the chief commercial cities of India to proceed in their course, without troubling ourselves as to the action of a Presidency which is now only celebrated for the manufacture of fictitious State papers from native princes to the British Government. As to the imaginary danger of the subjection of Bombay to Bengal, our local patriots may take comfort in the reflection that before five years have elapsed Bombay must become the head quarters of commerce in the East, and that therefore the scheme of amalgamation we are now discussing can only lead financially to the absorption of Calcutta by Bombay.

THE great distress which has fallen upon European Protestant education in Bombay in consequence of the closing of the schools of former years and the neglect of those whose duty it was to have established others, makes us bestow more than usual attention upon the annual reports of the few remaining educational institutions. We therefore hail with much satisfaction the report of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Education Society for 1866, which we published on Monday last, not because it meets with our entire approval, but because it affords us another opportunity of pointing out a few existing serious defects which unhappily continue to render the Society's Schools in Bombay less efficient than they should be, and which may we think be overcome by a little extra zeal and attention both on the part of the general public and the Society. In addressing ourselves to the consideration of the affairs of the Bombay Education Society we would not have it supposed that our only aim is to find fault with things as they are: far otherwise. The government of the Schools at Byculla is not perfect, and we trust the officers of the institution are not above criticism which is meant for the benefit of a Society whose benevolence no man can doubt, even while he may not quite approve of the manner in which the operations of the Society are conducted.

We have already noticed the new name by which the Society seemed desirous to be known to the public,—"the Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay,"—and which the Secretary lately pointed out to us to be the true and ancient name of the Society. This designation we must remark was adopted in 1815, but it soon fell into disuse and was very properly shortened into "the Bombay Education Society" by which it has been familiarly known to the public for the last quarter of a century and more. The mere fact that the name long ago became obsolete is surely a very good reason for not reviving it. We believe, however, that the return to the barbarous designation of 1815 is endeavoured to be defended on the plea that the property of the Society may suffer if the true name is not adhered to. We may wonderingly enquire from what quarter a rapacious attack may be expected to be made on the property of the charity, and what chances there would be that an unjust suit against the Society would be successful in any Court of law? But if this plea is valid, does it not appear to the Society that its known and approved name is far less objectionable than the one which must place the badge of degradation not only upon every boy and girl who may be receiving education in the Schools, but also upon every man and woman who may at any time have been scholars within its walls? In the report for the year 1865 we find there were a few boarders in the institution whose friends "paid the full amount required for their support." These children, as well as 224 belonging to the Military Asylum, for whom Government are paying the full amount, can scarcely be classed amongst "the poor within the Government of Bombay," and should not be regarded as paupers nourished and educated by the charitable people of Bombay. The Managing Committee of the Schools may be unable to see "why any badge of humiliation should be attached to any children entering the Schools because of their poverty," and this want of perception may be due to the long established belief which has taken root in many minds that the children and orphans of our European Soldiers are paupers; but we happen to know that the late advertisement of the Society provoked a deep vexation amongst the friends of children now in the Schools, as well as amongst many respectable men and women who were once inmates of the institution. If the Schools were a complete charity solely supported by the public, the Society might then seek a name which would not be likely to offend even the prejudices of the poor But when we find that Government are ready and willing to remove the badge of pauperism from all the children of the Military Asylum, by paying the full amount required for their support we think it is due both to Government and these children to replace the degrading name by one at once more just and more generous.

The Society is an "Education Society" whether we regard it under its ancient barbaric or its more recent and established name, but has it been a true educational institution? Let the results of the last half century testify. About the year 1830 a teacher for the boys' school was secured from Madras, and the system of that date is with slight modifications the system of to-day. There was instruction in the Schools; there were painfully long school hours, and aggravating school books. But if by education is meant the expansion of the intellectual powers to their full limit, we may simply state that in the boys' school it has never been attempted. We are approaching debateable ground in referring to this subject, and we have the authority of the late Director of Public Instruction completely on the side of suspending the intellectual culture of the Schools at a point where education should begin. According to this authority if 5,000 boys have entered the Society's Schools during the last half century, benevolence has accomplished the full measure of its duty towards these children if they could barely read and write. Instead of encouragement and support even in cases where unusual intelligence might be displayed by any of the boys, it has been thought to be the duty of all and sundry to help to cut away the ladder of knowledge at its first steps. Luckily the recent negociations for insisting upon Government paying the full amount required for the support of all the children belonging to the Military Asylum in the Schools at Byculla, have led to a righteous demand on the part of Government that the children shall be educated according to the Government standard as high we believe as the fourth, and the future examinations will look for an approach to this standard. Low as this standard is, we perceive in the demand which has now been made, a tendency to establish true education in Byculla. We know that one or two of the most active members of the Managing Committee look forward to placing a few of the advanced scholars in the contemplated High School. But should the Society be content with this distant and uncertain prospect while the Roman Catholics, and the Scottish educationists are even now preparing children for the University? The two latter bodies maintain schools in Bombay exactly corresponding to those of "the Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay," and if they can afford a more complete education to advanced pupils which may enable them to pass through the University and secure its degrees, the public may feel inclined to look for corresponding results from the older and more pretensious institution at Byculla. We must reserve our further remarks on this part of the subject for a future article and pass on to consider the financial position of the Society and its Government connection.

It does not appear why Government should maintain any closer connection with the Schools at Byculla than with the Roman Catholic and Scottish Orphanages, since the Government of India is not of any established religion. The managing element in the Byculla Schools is decidedly military. It is the very reverse in the two other institutions. While it is true that when the Bombay Education Society came into financial distress last year Government came to its timely support, feeding its press, purchasing its spare ground, taking over its useless Matheran property, and augmenting its monthly payments very considerably, during this time the subscriptions of the charitable public to the Byculla Schools were increased by Rs. *1,075-15; it is also true that during 1865 and 66, the Roman Catholic Orphanage had been able to secure Rs. 90,000 for a building fund alone, and the Scottish Orphanage had secured Rs. 60,000 for a building fund, as also a free gift of the premises which it now occupies. So apparent is the difference in the financial working of the latter institutions with the former that it becomes a very serious enquiry whether the direct connection of Government with "the Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay" is not a direct loss to the children of the Protestant poor of this city, and whether it is not desirable that Government should cease to

4th—For Kulladghee and the Punch Mahals, each one, on Rupees 100.

6. The names of the persons whom it is proposed to appoint should be submitted through the Revenue Commissioners for the approval of Government.

7. In the case of Sind, the Commissioner will be good enough to appoint one special officer for each Collectorate, and the salaries he is authorized to disburse for the three appointments, are Rupees 300, 200 and 150.

8. Each special officer will be allowed a clerk on Rupees 35 and two peons on Rupees 10 each. It is advisable that the clerk should be acquainted with the English language.

9. It will be the duty of the special officer to superintend the assessment and collection of the tax in such of the large towns as the Collector of the district may direct. For example, the special officer of Surat should be responsible for the collections of both Surat and Broach, while the officer at Dharwar should have both the towns of Dharwar and Hoobleo under his special control.

10. The special officers will, in addition to their duties of assessing and collecting the tax in particular towns, be under the direct orders of the Collector of the district, and prepare such general returns and accounts as he may order.

11. While travelling they will be entitled to batta according to the scale laid down for uncovenanted officers.

12. Mamlutdars and Mooktyarkars will be allowed a special carcoon, on salaries varying from Rupees 50 to Rupees 25, to assist them in the performance of the duties they will be entrusted with, under this Act. The Collector should be requested to appoint these men, and submit a list giving the number and cost of the several appointments. In purely agricultural Talookas, no special assistance will, it is hoped, be required, and it may be anticipated that all extra assistance will be entirely dispensed with after the Act has once been brought into operation.

13. In the case of large towns under the supervision of a special officer, the Collectors should make arrangements for having the actual work of collection performed by the municipalities on the best terms that can be effected. These terms should be reported to Government for confirmation. In the case of other towns and villages, the collections should be made through the ordinary village officers, who should be allowed the same percentage that they formerly received for the collection of the Income Tax. In those towns, however, in which there are shettyas or other hereditary officers of the same class, it will be preferable to employ their agency on the same terms.

14. The powers of a Commissioner should, with respect to appeals from the decisions of special officers, be exercised by the Collector of the district.

15. The lists referred to in Section XI. of the Act should be kept separately for each Talook, and the portions that relate to particular villages filed amongst the records of such villages. Lists should also be kept for each large town under the control of a special officer.

16. The records connected with the income Tax will, it is hoped, afford a ready means of adjusting the assessment.

17. In the case of the Town and Island of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to state, on what terms he is prepared to undertake the assessment and collection of the tax, and he should submit the names of the several parties whom he would recommend should be vested with the powers of Collectors under the Act both with regard to assessment and collection. In the event of a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at, the Collector of Bombay will, with respect to appeals, be appointed a Commissioner.

18. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council relies on all officers using their best endeavours to see that this Act is fairly enforced. Special attention should be directed to the caution conveyed by the Government of India against instituting prosecutions, except in cases where it is clearly established that non-compliance with the Act on the part of any individual is wilful and intentional.

THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

A MEETING of shareholders of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, called by a circular which was signed by Mr. Rustomjee Palonjee, was held at the offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, solicitors, Graham's Buildings, on Monday afternoon, "for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken by the shareholders in order effectually to protect their interests in the matter of the winding up of the Company." The meeting was chiefly attended by Parsees, and the number present was very large.

Mr. Cleveland said he would like to make a few remarks before they proceeded with the business of the meeting. He wished to explain how the meeting had been called. Some months ago he was consulted by several shareholders of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation as to the proceedings which ought to be taken with regard to several transactions which had been brought to light in connection with the alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the Company. He advised from time to time—counsel were consulted about the matter—but for some time subsequently he heard nothing further about it. He then saw a pamphlet which had been prepared, and in which there were a great many copies of documents, which were stated to have been found in the office of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation. He had heard some people say that he was believed to have had something to do with the preparation of this pamphlet, but the fact was that he had never heard of it until it was brought to his notice by some gentleman who asked him if he had read it. On getting a copy of it he read it, and he was afterwards asked if he would act for the shareholders in taking proceedings either against the liquidators, the directors, or anybody else. He said of course that he would be happy to do so, on the usual terms; and he suggested that some of the documents which were set out in the pamphlet should be carefully examined against the originals. He went to the office of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation and examined nearly all the documents set out in the pamphlet, and with the exception of a few clerical errors he had found them to be substantially correct. He had altered the copies where he found them to differ from the originals. There was one error which was perhaps rather important. Mr. Coke was put down as signing "H. Coke, Manager," it being left doubtful in the copy whether he had signed merely as a manager or in his capacity of manager of the Corporation; but the signature really was "H. Coke, Manager, for the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation," it being thus clear that it was intended the Company should be a party to the agreements. With regard to the present meeting he did not know at all what the object of it was. It was for the gentlemen who had called the meeting to state the object. For his part he was not a shareholder in the Company, and was not personally interested in it in any way. He would now suggest that in order to proceed with the business in a regular way some gentleman should be asked to take the chair.

Mr. John Smith, Manager of the Financial Association of India and China, was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Chairman, on taking the chair, said he wished to make a few remarks. He had much pleasure in taking the chair—which he did at the request of a large body of the shareholders of the Joint Stock Corporation,—but at the same time he wished to guard against its being supposed that he was in any way connected with the present movement. He had not been connected with it in any way hitherto; he had not been in consultation with anyone on the subject; and he had come to this meeting for the purpose of receiving information—not of affording it. He considered it necessary to make this explanation, lest it should be thought he had been taking part in this movement. He did not know what the facts were that justified the investigation which the shareholders seemed inclined to call for, and he did not know the means which they proposed to adopt in order to carry out that investigation. But he thought that, looking to the fact that charges, whether true or not, of a very grave character, against the management and direction of the Joint Stock Corporation, had been brought forward and circulated amongst the public, without hitherto any denial—

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw: A reply has been issued to-day.

The Chairman said he had not seen the reply, but he hoped it would be submitted to the meeting. At all events, looking at the feeling existing amongst the shareholders he thought there was sufficient ground to justify a very full and complete investigation as to the manner in which the transactions of the Company had been conducted. That investigation would either substantiate or refute the charges which had been brought forward. If it substantiated them, then he thought the shareholders would be not only quite right but would be bound to take some steps to prove those charges in the proper manner and to have the parties who were responsible in connection with them punished. (Applause.) If, on the other hand, they were not well founded he thought an investigation was absolutely demanded, both for the purpose of clearing the character of the gentlemen concerned, and of setting at rest the minds of the shareholders of the Corporation. Therefore he thought this meeting was a very proper and well advised step; and he would be very happy to preside as a matter of form,—to hear the observations that might be made, and to put to the meeting any resolutions which might be brought forward. He also wished to disclaim any intention of interfering in any way with the duties of the liquidators of the Corporation. The Company was now being wound up—he really did not know whether it was subject to the order of the Court or not; but at all events, liquidators had been appointed, and he would not like it to be supposed that he thought these liquidators were not competent to discharge the duties of their office, or that he considered they would be unwilling to bring under the notice of the Court any matters which deserved to be so mentioned. The fact was, that instead of having any feeling of that kind he could say honestly that at the present moment he did not know who the liquidators were. Therefore he could have no opinion as to their competency to conduct the task which they had in hand. But he thought it exceedingly likely that many of the shareholders would be found to be in possession of information which the liquidators were not in possession of, and that by their combined action they might assist the liquidators in discharging their duties; or should the liquidators be in any way backward in doing what they ought to do, the shareholders might take their place. He had just been reminded by Mr. Cleveland—and he thought it ought to be mentioned—that one gentleman who was concerned in this investigation was not at present in Bombay, and would therefore be unable to answer charges that might be brought against him,—that was, the late manager of the Joint Stock Corporation. He thought this should be borne in mind in any remarks that were made. It was a pity, he thought, that this investigation had not been made before Mr. Coke left Bombay, when he would have had an opportunity of explaining much which he (Mr. Smith) had no doubt was capable of explanation. For his part, he could say that he had heard some charges brought against the directors of the Corporation, which he did not believe, and which he would not believe, till they were proved; but the very fact of such charges having been brought, justified the holding of the present meeting.

A Parsee stated that Mr. H. Gamble, Mr. Rugonath Narayen, and Mr. F. A. Spencer were the liquidators, and that they had been appointed by the Court.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Dawur moved the following resolution:—"That a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed, with power to add to their number, in order to take such legal proceedings as they may be advised for the benefit of the shareholders: Mr. Mathuradass Lowjee, Mr. Itchalal Jugjeevun, Dr. Manockjee Ardarjee, Dr. Jejeebhoy Bazonjee, Mr. Rustomjee Palonjee, and Mr. H. Wilson."

Mr. Cowasjee Heerjee seconded this proposition.

The Chairman thought it would assist the meeting in discussing this resolution if any gentleman who had anything to say in regard to the object for which the meeting had been called would be kind enough to say it now.

Mr. John Connon, barrister, said the Chairman had just anticipated a remark he had intended to make. He appeared at this meeting with some diffidence, for the reason that he was doubtful, or more than doubtful, whether he had any right to appear at all; but he had found his name put down for thirty-seven shares, although in point of fact he had never bought a share personally and had never intended anyone to buy such shares for him. The question, however, whether he was properly a contributory or not, could not be discussed here; and his ground for making an appearance at this meeting was that he had found his name in the list of shareholders—and that, he feared, foreboded no good to him. With regard to the present meeting, a proposition had just been made for the appointment of a committee, and he was desirous of knowing what was to be the object of it. There were, perhaps, very good objects which it was worth following up. He had glanced over the pamphlet, and he must say that if the facts there alleged could be substantiated, any directors of the concern who were still solvent would—as Mr. Cleveland would probably advise the committee when the proper time came—be civilly liable to the shareholders; and as for the rest of them, if they were not civilly liable, for the reason that they were not able to pay their debts, they were criminally responsible,—and upon his word, if the facts stated were true, there were persons suffering long periods of penal servitude who were innocent men compared with these! (Applause.) And whether they were small men or great men, he could declare upon his soul and conscience—such as they were—that if ever he should make any money again in Bombay he would be ready to give up a portion of it to having these men brought to justice and punished! (Applause.) Well, that was anticipating the point as to whether they were guilty or not. He thought the gentlemen who had busied themselves in calling this meeting, and who now proposed a committee to take steps against the directors, should tell the meeting what steps they contemplated—whether for instance they contemplated proceeding civilly against solvent directors. He thought there was one who was solvent.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy: There are two, I think.

Mr. Connon: I believe there is a Mr. Gubbay whose name is mixed up in it.

Mr. Framjee: He is not solvent up to this day.

Another Parsee said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee and Limjee Manockjee were solvent.

Mr. Connon: Perhaps the gentleman who has proposed this resolution will kindly inform us exactly what are the views of the promoters of this meeting, and what they really want done.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy: Our object is to proceed against them either civilly or criminally as we are advised. They kept books in their company which were not paged—a book called a local bill discount book.

Mr. Connon: That is not a crime, is it?

Mr. Framjee: Well, they have no right to keep a book without pages.

The Chairman: I am afraid you could not transport them for that.

A Parsee said they could discuss all this when the time came.

Mr. Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody said that with the permission of the Chairman he would address a few words to the meeting on the subject of this motion. He would be the last person to defend any defaulters like directors against the consequences of sins which they had committed in relation to shareholders; but before they took any decisive steps in connection with the facts which were alleged in the pamphlet, it was their duty, and it would be an act of common fairness to all the parties concerned, to try as much as lay in their power to find out whether these charges were not capable of being explained in a satisfactory manner, so as to do away with the necessity for any proceeding of the kind which they were asked to take. They had just been told that something like a refutation of these charges was out, and it would be very premature on their part, and at the same time not fair, to take any proceeding in the matter without allowing the parties against whom the charges were brought an ample opportunity of clearing their character from the insinuations, base as they were, and from the charges, grave as they were, which, if proved to be correct and if proved to be right, would render them amenable to the highest punishment,—if not in a civil court, at least with respect to the criminality of their conduct. The first thing which as fair men they ought to see to, was that those men should be allowed ample opportunity of refuting and repudiating the charges; and as the meeting had just been informed that a rejoinder or refutation to this effect was out, he thought it would be very unfair and unjust on their part to hurry over this matter in the way which it was now proposed to do. Therefore he would just leave it to the common sense of the gentlemen present to say whether it would not be premature on their part to take proceedings at present. As the rejoinder was out, it would be fair—and if the charges were just it would go far to strengthen the position of the shareholders—if the other parties were allowed ample opportunity of repudiating the charges in the pamphlet. Of course he agreed with the last speaker, Mr. Connon, in thinking that the fullest investigation should take place in the matter of these charges. If the charges were true they were of a very grave nature; but before they committed themselves to any particular manner of action it was their duty to see that those gentlemen against whom the charges were brought should have the fullest opportunity of clearing their character from them,—and as they had just at the nick of time been informed that a rejoinder to that effect was out, it was a duty which they owed to them as well as a duty which they owed to each other to see what the rejoinder consisted of; and then, if they found that it was in no way satisfactory, it would be their duty to join in a combination like this and get a very full and at the same time very strict investigation made into the conduct of the directors. With these remarks he would ask the meeting to consider if it was not at present premature to take these steps.

Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee: I second the motion.

The Chairman: Mr. Jehangeer has not proposed a motion. You mean you concur in what he has said?

Mr. Eduljee: Yes, I concur.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, in reply to Mr. Jehangeer, said it was only half an hour ago that he had a glance at the reply to what was called the "yellow pamphlet," which had been circulated by Mr. Rustomjee Palonjee, and that so far as he had been able to see from that hasty glance, the answers it contained to the several charges which had been brought in the "yellow pamphlet" were nearly in every case to the effect—"We (that is, the promoters) are advised that what we did was legal." So far as he had been able to judge, the replies were very meagre; and the meeting should not be at all discouraged because he had said that a reply had been issued. He thought the meeting had sufficient ground to proceed upon. All the charges which were brought in the yellow book were based on official documents; and Mr. Cleveland had just now stated that he had examined the printed copies with the originals in the office of the Joint Stock Corporation, and had found them nearly all correct. (Applause.) So far, then, they had not the slightest reason to doubt the general correctness of the pamphlet which had been circulated by Mr. Rustomjee; and he thought that instead of there being any reason to be disheartened by what Mr. Jehangeer had said, as to this meeting being premature and there not having been sufficient time allowed for a reply, they would be quite justified at the present meeting in nominating a committee and proceeding at once with the business.

Mr. Jehangeer said Mr. Sorabjee had mistaken the meaning of his remarks. He did not mean to say that there was any reason to doubt the correctness of the facts stated in the pamphlet, but the question was whether there were not any circumstances which could satisfactorily explain those facts. That was what would have to be considered in the investigation which it was proposed to make. Well, if in that rejoinder it was shown that these facts were capable of satisfactory explanation, then the question was whether it was not useless to take any proceedings in the matter. His object, therefore, was to ask the meeting to consider whether it would not be wise, and whether it would not be fair to those gentlemen, to wait till an opportunity was allowed to the public, and particularly to the shareholders, of seeing that rejoinder and of judging whether it was absolutely necessary to take any proceedings in the matter. He did not say anything as to the correctness or incorrectness of the facts mentioned; but he would ask whether it was not advisable, and fair to all the parties concerned, to allow the shareholders to have an opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the explanations in the rejoinder.

A Shareholder: You must take legal proceedings with as little delay as possible

Mr. Jehangeer said he only wanted to guard against its going forth to the world that the shareholders in binding themselves to take proceedings against the directors did so with minds biassed and prejudiced against them. They ought to let it go forth to the world that they did so with all fairness. Now, a gentleman had just said that not a single moment should be allowed to pass before taking legal proceedings. That was certainly a very prejudiced idea.

A Shareholder: We have given sufficient time.

Mr. Jehangeer: No doubt you have taken sufficient time to circulate this pamphlet—

The Chairman: I hope you are not speaking to me.

Mr. Jehangeer: No, I mean the gentlemen who have circulated this pamphlet.

Mr. Connon: Name them.

Mr. Jehangeer said he meant Mr. Rustomjee Palonjee and his friends. He thought it would certainly not be a dispassionate investigation if they showed themselves to be in a hurry to take these legal proceedings, when they were told at this very meeting that a rejoinder was out which explained some of the facts stated in the first pamphlet. He proposed as an amendment—"That as the meeting is just informed that a refutation on the part of the directors is issued, no steps be taken as proposed until the shareholders have had ample time to decide in the matter after reading that refutation."

Mr. Eduljee Bomonjee seconded this amendment.

Mr. Connon said that if he was in order in speaking to this amendment he would remark with reference to the bulk of what had fallen from Mr. Jehangeer that the policy of waiting was a very old fashioned one in Bombay. (Laughter.) He never knew anything in the way of business in Bombay but—waiting! (Renewed laughter.) It was the grand sum and substance of business in Bombay,—"wait! we are going to do something to-morrow,"—or the day after to-morrow—or the first of the month,—or the fifteenth of the month,—but never to-day. Well, he did not think they had been in such a great hurry, for he found that on the 12th of March in the year 1866 of the Christian era—which by the way was a good deal more than twelve months ago, as Christians counted months—it was resolved that this Company should be wound up; and it was provided by the Act that if the affairs of the Company were not wound up within a year the liquidators must make up the accounts and report progress immediately—which they had not done, although the year and more had expired. (Hear, hear.) They had not even made a call! If it was right to make a call—he did not say that it was, and he hoped it might be brought [illegible] proceeding rashly was a charge which really would not bear looking at. Now, the resolution which had been proposed was not a resolution condemning the directors. Much as many of the shareholders might think they were to be condemned—(and for his part he thought there was condemnation in the mere fact of the thing having gone to the wall within eighteen months after what was notorious, and which no pamphlet, be it blue or black or any other colour, that could come out in Bombay, would convince him was untrue,—that to their disgrace and shame, as everybody knew, they had dabbled in their own shares and the shares of other companies with the monies of this Bank—a fact which they did not want pamphlets to prove, and which it would be mere child's play to discuss)—(hear, hear)—yet it was not a resolution condemning the directors, but merely for the appointment of a committee who should do what they were advised would be right and proper. And to say that they were acting in a great hurry in doing that, and that they should wait for some pamphlet—he forgot the real colour (laughter), but he thought it ought to be of the colour of blood, as symptomatic of that which the Directors had drawn so well—

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy: You will find there are only two in favour of the amendment—the mover and seconder.

Mr. Connon, in continuation, said the resolution was simply for the appointment of a Committee to see what could be done. And by the bye, it appeared from the Act under which he believed this Company was being wound up (sec 75, Act XIX. of 1857) "that after an order or decree for winding up the Company has been made, any person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted, to the Company, and any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate, or effects of the Company, may be compelled to give evidence and to produce any books, papers, deeds, writings, or other documents in his custody or power, which may appear to the Court requisite to the full disclosure of any of the matters which the Court thinks necessary to be enquired into for the purpose of winding up the Company; in the same manner as a witness may be compelled to give evidence and to produce documents in any action or suit depending in such Court." Well, that was the kind of thing they wanted. They did not want anonymous pamphlets, or even pamphlets with names to them. They wanted to be able to take proceedings in a Court of law, if they were advised that they had a right to take such proceedings; and for his part he would say that on the face of it it was obvious that they had some claim with which to go to the Court. The very fact that the liquidation had been going on for more than a year and that no report had been made up by the liquidators, gave them a right to go to the Court. Of course they might expect to hear denials of the facts stated. There was rarely a man brought up at the bar of the police Court or before any other Court who was not ready to swear he was not guilty. And suppose the shareholders did get this blue pamphlet (if that was really the colour of it) from Mr. Gubbay, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee, Mr. Limjee Manockjee, and his brother Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee, and that they said—"Really we have behaved in a first rate way, we didn't chissel you out of a farthing:—true all the money is gone, and we don't know exactly how it is gone, but we are all honourable men and we are advised by learned counsel that we have not done any wrong!" (Laughter.) Why, they would be children if they believed all this. They had great wrongs, in his humble opinion, to redress; and it would be a great pity, he thought, if they did not follow them up to their legitimate consequences.

The Chairman on rising to put the resolution and amendment to the meeting said he quite agreed with Mr. Connon in the remarks he had just made, and that he did not think any attempt to repress investigation was justifiable under the circumstances. There was no doubt that the liquidators ought to have made a report long ago; and in his opinion one of the greatest courses from which people had suffered in Bombay was the dilatoriness on the part of liquidators and the apathy which shareholders had shown in connection with the management of their own concerns. He thought the present meeting was a symptom of a better feeling.

The original resolution was carried—the only persons who voted for the amendment being the mover and seconder of it.

Dr. Manockjee Ardarjee moved "That in order to carry out the objects of the "meeting and to go on with the necessary legal proceedings, those shareholders who are willing to join us shall pay one rupee per share. Any [illegible] come to the resolution that, come what may, he worked; it is a safeguard for the conduct of both parties; and of all the things in the world nothing is so undesirable as that it should be relaxed in this instance. These are the reasons which the right hon. gentleman gave, and so far from carrying conviction to my mind, they had precisely the contrary effect. It seems to me that we are bound, most especially in this instance, to adhere to all the safeguards we have for arriving at a right conclusion and for protecting us against ourselves in a matter of this kind. What is the constitution of this House with regard to the Executive Government? It was the happy obstinacy of William III. which prevented the members of the Executive Government being excluded altogether from this House. On what terms have they remained? Their presence has been beneficial; they have gained support from us, and we support from them. On what condition have they remained? On the condition on which alone they could remain in the House consistently with their duty—viz., on the condition that they should be responsible; on the condition that the duties of members of the Executive Government shall not be absorbed in their duties as members of Parliament; that they shall owe the duty to Parliament as members of the House, and another duty to Her Majesty as servants of the Crown but that the two shall be quite distinct; and although Parliament has, directly or indirectly, the power of making and unmaking Governments, Parliament shall not use that power to coerce the liberty of the Executive Government in the Executive department. The true principle is that the Executive Government must continue responsible, and in order that it may it must continue free. What is it the right hon. gentleman proposes? In language I was a little ashamed to have addressed to myself as a 668th part of the House of Common—in language I was a little ashamed he should think it necessary to address to us—he said:—

"If the House will deign to take us into its counsel, and co-operate with us in this matter, we shall receive with cordiality and deference—nay, even with gratitude, any suggestions that may be offered to us. Say what you like to us, only, for God's sake, leave us our places!" I think that the entreaty and supplication which the right hon. gentleman addressed to the House is a supplication which ought not to be granted. I think this House ought to hold the Government we have responsible for the undertaking of all great measures, especially when they organize change in the Constitution deprecate above all things the proposal that we should go into committee with a distinct understanding that the Government is not responsible for anything that is proposed any further than that it throws it before us, that any man may propose what amendment he pleases, and that you should thus, as it were, put the British Constitution into a kind of alembic and take just what may come out of it. I call that a wild, dangerous, and unconstitutional course. If I derive new enlarged on the question of the responsibility of Ministers it is not from any spirit of hostility to them, or because I wish to get them into any trouble with regard to this Bill, but because, standing impartially between the Government and the Opposition I want to point out to the House the danger which will ensue to the public interests at large if the House go into committee on this question without anybody being responsible for what is proposed. Is recalls to my mind what happened to the children of Israel when they were desired to throw all their golden ornaments into one heap; it was put into the fire, and there came out a calf. (Laughter.) The House will allow me, in passing, to make an apology to my right hon. friend the member for South Lancashire (Mr. Gladstone). Some time ago, writing from the country to *The Times*, in reply to a correspondent, and trusting too much to my memory, I stated that the right hon. gentleman had made an apology to me in the House for certain things he had said. I am very sorry to say I was mistaken, as page 125 of the right hon. gentleman's speeches will show that, although no apology was made to me, it was on another matter; therefore, I misrepresented the right hon. gentleman, and I am very sorry for having done so (Hear, hear.) There is no place where such an acknowledgment can be better made than here. We were hard on my right hon. friend last year. We said he treated us with reserve; but his reserve was openness itself compared with the manner in which miserable instalments of information are dealt out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. What does the Chancellor of the Exchequer ask us to do? To adopt these Resolutions without having the Government measure in any way before us. The Government is not pledged nor bound in any way by what he has said to-night; he has not asked leave to bring in a Bill; and it is perfectly competent to him to come down to-morrow and say that he has changed his mind. I need not point out to the House that that speech is [illegible] and that [illegible] ambiguous, and susceptible [illegible] or three meanings, and some of them [illegible] abstractions. They do not furnish any foundation for a Bill; the framers of a Bill will not be in the least assisted by voting them; and so far from the right hon. gentleman being preserved by them, I believe they will prove to be a trap for him. Although he neither hopes nor expects that hon. members will move Resolutions of their own, he cannot prevent them doing so, and if it is the will of the House we may waste weeks or months in committee. That we should go into committee with a Government fully installed in office which renounces the responsibility of governing is one of the most dangerous propositions possible. It is the business of of the Executive Government to initiate measures, to lead the House, and to give advice to the House; it is the business of the House to decide on the acts of the Executive Government, and, if it does not approve them, to censure them; and if the House allows itself to be induced to take a consultative position—if it begins a measure which Government ought to begin, and allows itself to be asked questions and to give its views to the Government, the House will be taking away the responsibility of the Executive Government and taking it upon itself and by so doing it will incur unpopularity for failures which ought primarily to rest on the shoulders of the Executive Government, and to be carried away by them. It will also lower its position in the country, and, as it seems to me, it will play a part which has been fatal to many Legislatures before it. There never was a nation with such a legislative assembly so powerful, and yet with such moderation that it confines itself strictly to its legitimate functions, and never tries to step beyond the bounds which experience and precedent have established for its guidance. But when you abandon that safeguard of moderation which has been handed down to us from our forefathers you are in a fair way of transforming this legislative instrument into something like the nature of a convention, and reducing the Executive to the position of clerks to record your decisions, instead of men who should guide and lead you and form the connecting link between the Sovereign on the one side and this great nation on the other. (Cheers.) Once more I press upon the House to weigh well the Resolutions before they go into committee upon them. It is a proceeding which will be absolutely useless. I defy any one to shew any useful purpose which such a proceeding can serve. It may, however, lead us entirely astray, and drift us we know not whither. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not intend to take any course hostile to the Government, who I hope, will meet the House half way; but, if they see any reason in what I say, I trust they will withdraw the Resolutions. (Hear, hear.) We have had a statement that will be fully sufficient for the purpose of bringing in a Bill. The rest would be merely an exercitation that would be most discreditable to a House where business is transacted. Think of the quantity of things that we have to do and settle—business of all kinds in arrear—and what a waste of time it would be under those circumstances, to discuss these empty propositions. Therefore, I earnestly press upon the Government to reconsider the question, and not to force this proceeding upon us. At all events, what ever may be done by other members I must myself say "No" to the motion that you, Sir, do leave the chair. (Cheers.) I will do so, if it were only to record my protest, because I believe it would be an encroachment upon our most valued Parliamentary usages and traditions—an encroachment upon the way in which we are able to transact so much important business and to combine the legislative and executive functions without injury to either. (Hear, hear.) I might here stop, but I am emboldened to offer a few further observations on the general question of Reform. The House is well aware of the position I have occupied—that I have taken up this view of the question, that the burden of proof rests on those who take exceptions to the present state of things, and attack existing institutions, and that I was bound to hold by what we have until it be shown that we may get something better. To that opinion I still adhere, but I believe I am quite solitary in maintaining it. (Cheers and laughter.) I have never been able to persuade anybody to adopt the process I recommended of examining our Constitution with a view to discover its faults and devising a measure to remedy those faults. Well, on this point I have never been favoured with an answer, but have been simply ignored. I think the argument in answer goes very much in this way, "How can you say that Reform is not necessary when I have a Bill which I have drawn up myself in my pocket?" (Laughter.) I am not going to weary the House with a repetition of vain objections, and therefore I am quite ready and I hope the House will consider me for the future as willing to go most heartily and honestly with any measure of Reform that may be laid before the House (cheers) and I will do anything I can towards making it an efficient and useful measure. You must not suppose that I am going to waste your time or act in a spirit of hostility to any measure that may be proposed. That being so, I think the position into which we have come is exceedingly critical. You see what the Government have proposed. They ask us to go into committee upon the Resolutions, but no one can see what may come out of that Committee. I remember it was said in the time of the old Reform Bill that we were within 24 hours of revolution. Sir, I believe that we have been within much fewer hours of household suffrage. (Loud cheers.) Now, I am not going to argue the question, but I hold, and a great many hon. members hold, household suffrage in considerable dread. It was because I held it in that dread that I most unwillingly opposed the Bill of the Government last year, and my own firm belief is that whatever resting-place you may have between the present franchise and household suffrage will be a very temporary dwelling place; and I believe there are a great many gentlemen of that opinion. It appears to me, and to those who are of this opinion, that we are getting into a very considerable difficulty, because it now seems to be carried by acclamation, not by argument, that we are not to remain as we are, and the conclusion to which things tend is held by many of us to be disastrous. I compare it to a glacier which you are invited to slide down. You see a smooth slope before you with a rock at the bottom, and you say, "No, I should like to go as far as that rock and stop there. I will dig in my pole a little deeper and stop half way." But try it, and you will find that you will go head over heels until you come to the bottom. (Cheers.) That is a homely illustration, but it is my view of our position, and the view of many members of this House. To those who are satisfied with household suffrage, or with a 6l. resting place, I have nothing to say; but those who think otherwise I would ask carefully to consider this question. Time must be taken up in the consideration of the Government measure, and time would not be thrown away in the reconsideration of the principles of Reform. It appears to me that they principle of "fancy franchises" is in itself a bad one, because, as I understand, it is an arbitrary connexion between two thing whic have no necessary connections. When you fix upon an incident like a man being a Master of Arts, and connect that with a man having a house of a particular value, you put together two things having no necessary connexion. To take such a view of the subject is essentially an imperfect view, and it does not exhaust the question. My notion is that the proper view, is that we should go a little deeper and try whether we cannot find some better principle than that. Now, it does seem to me that if we are to invent new machinary for determining who shall have a share in appointing the governors of the State, you ought to consider not a man's property or his *status*, but his relations to the State of which he is to be made a citizen; and that principle you seek to arrive at should, I believe, be drawn from his exercising his full duties towards the State; that instead of fastening upon some particular incident you should look at the man in reference to the relations you are about to establish; and as you are going to give him a voice in determining the State, you ought to investigate the relations which he holds to the State; and, therefore, the proper foundation for the franchise would be the bearing of some of the State burdens. I have not the least hope expectation of persuading any one to agree with me, but I wish to tell what I have thought upon the matter to the House. It seems to me that when a man is so poor that he is excused on the ground of poverty from bearing any burdens due to the State, though he is entitled to all the rights of a citizen, he is not in a condition to impose burdens upon others (Hear, hear.) I think, therefore, that it is necessary that a Reform Bill should not attach the franchise to any particular kind of property. It is a clumsy way of doing it It is an awkward thing, first, to give a vote, because a man has a house of a certain value, and then because a man is a Master of Arts. I think some mode should be discovered by which this function might be better regulated; in other words, that there should be some principle which would take in those above the line of 10*l* as well as those below it. I think also that the *elite* of the working classes should be admitted to the franchise. (Hear.) This was always professed to be done by the Bill of the Government last year, thou they the words of my right hon. friend were a little and ambiguous, the same thing is proposed to be done by the Government this year. But it is a serious omission that they have taken no notice of that most important question of lodgers. If universal suffrage finds its way into this country it will be through the lodger franchise, if you neglect this point. You will go on lowering the household franchise more and more, the greater will become the disparity between the lodger and the householder, and the lodgers will cry out until they get it lowered to universal suffrage, because every man, unless like Diogenes, he lives in a tub, or sleeps under an arch of London bridge, is either a lodger or a householder. I think, there fore, that this is a question that calls most seriously for arrangement. Well, how are all these things to be reconciled? I think if you were to retain the original franchise and add all payers of income-tax, you would give a gradual and safe extension of the power of voting, and upon that principle you might lower it. Look at the advantage you would obtain. You would get in other classes who are now left out. Why, a man in a country town of a thousand a year, wrote me a letter the other day in which he told me that he had not a vote. In that way you would get the *elite* of the working classes. If, then, we were to argue this question in the *Republic* of Plato, I think there would be a good deal to be said for the proposition. It admits as I have said, the *elite* of the working class; but it hands the constitutions over to one class, and—what is a great advantage—it does exactly what it proposes to do. The payment of income-tax not being something separable from the franchise, and being in its very nature a burden, it follows necessarily that, if a clamour be got up to lower the franchise, the lower it goes the greater will be its tendency to correct itself. Instead of leading to universal suffrage, it is a measure which carries with it its own checks and its own correctives. But, as I have already said, while thinking it a duty to express this as my individual opinion, I do not expect that anybody will concur in it. I am bound, however, to say that if not right in itself, it is a specimen of the direction in which we ought to look, for any enlargement of the franchise. There may be something else which persons better informed may devise, but it is in the direction of contribution to public burdens rather than in that indicated by the right hon. gentleman opposite that we should look for any enlargement of the franchise. I hope that, anxious as the House is for a settlement of the question, it will not think it necessary to act either in a spirit of precipitation. (Hear, hear.) There never was less excuse for acting in such a manner. The meetings that have been held throughout the country have died away, and left scarcely an echo behind. (Cheers and laughter.) Though got up at considerable expense, and supported by the most unsparing misrepresentation and abuse (cheers), they have failed to take hold of the mind of the nation. (Renewed cheering.) As for the metropolitan demonstrations, they have demonstrated nothing except the importence and vanity of their authors. (Laughter and cheers.) It is not by processions of men decked with ribands and bedizened with scarves that measures of public policy are shaped (Cheers.) I believe that the mind of the public at large, the educated public or at least the possessors of property singularly well disposed towards the settlements of this question. Of course, the agitators who go about the country preaching manhood suffrage are not to be satisfied with what we or any seat of reasonable beings can do, but the great mass of the population would, I believe be very easily satisfied indeed. (Hear.) Let us, then, give up this misrable auction this competition between two parties who can bid lowest; this auction in which the country is knocked down to the person who can produce the best and swiftest measure for its destruction. (Cheers.) We have this matter still in our own hands. Let us bid a long adieu to shams and pretences; let us deal with this matter frankly; let us call upon the Government to withdraw their Resolutions and introduce a Bill which shall bring the matter to an issue fairly and plainly in the old English fashion, and let us deal with it in our own down-right English way. There is no danger that I can see in such a proceeding, but there is enormous danger if we throw the thing loose upon the House, because every member will be pressed by his Constituents, and the press will be hounding us on and pointing out every member who falls short in the race for bringing down the institutions of the country as speedily as possible to a dead level of democracy. (Cheers.) Let us take our part boldly, and decidedly. Touch the nettle timidly, it stings your hand and you let it drop; grasp it firmly and you may tear it up by the root. (Loud cheers.)

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above-named Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of considering the following proposition:—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and to transfer or sell its business and property to the Colaba Company (Limited). It is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to the said Colaba Company Limited the whole or any portion of the property and business of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said Colaba Company Limited as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the said United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."

There was a good attendance of shareholders; and Mr. G. M. Stewart presided.

The Chairman, after reading the notice calling the meeting, said it was provided by the Act that in the first place it was necessary, in carrying out the wishes of the shareholders with regard to a reconstruction of this Company, to bring forward such a resolution as he had just read. The subject had already been discussed at two general meetings. At the first of these meetings it was decided that it was desirable that the Company should be reconstructed; at the second it was resolved that this should be done by transferring the property and business to a new Company, in consideration for 4,000 shares of Rs. 3,000 each with no further liability. At that last meeting he expressed an opinion in opposition to any arrangement which would deprive the Company of all uncalled capital, but he had no longer any wish to oppose the measure, for it appeared that a very large majority of the shareholders believed that such a measure would be advantageous, and were determined to carry [illegible] appears we live [illegible] decided upon; and [illegible] now duly registered, it could leg[illegible] the property of the old Company and enable the shareholders at a future meeting, which would be called for the purpose, to pass a resolution that the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) should be wound up voluntarily. It might seem that the Company was having an unnessary number of these meetings, but in business of this nature it was of the utmost importance that they should adhere strictly to what the law laid down—and in the course it was pursuing the Company was acting under legal advice. It was quite unnecessary at this meeting to consider any details in regard to the proposed transfer of the property. The shareholders had now to decide whether they would pass the resolution which the meeting had been called to consider, or whether they would allow things to remain *in statu quo*. He might mention that it would be necessary to have two more meetings before this matter could be finally settled. The resolution now to be put would have to be confirmed at a future meeting; and at the same time it would be proposed that the Company should be wound up vo

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" demand ..... 2s. do.
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Bi-enders and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation,or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd March 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 2s. 0¼ "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... ... 5 "
3 do. ... ... 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th March 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 *(one Million Sterling) in* 100,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/0¾ per Rupee.

On demand 2 "
3 do. 2/0¾ "
2 do. 2/0¿ "
1 do. 2/0¼ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 22nd March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848*and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£2000,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 0¿d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 1s. 0¼d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. ; Saturdays 12 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

BOMBAY, PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital Rupees 2,581,250.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAIKE, Esq.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS, Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the local address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3.30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,50,000 (£250,000).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 46,29,780 (£462,978).
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 2,00,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Bonnaldie, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. ACTAR, Esq., of Messrs. Agear & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Fraunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALALL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.

The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WILKINSON, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.,—Chairman.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.,
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN;

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may retire or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits ; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly.		Monthly.		MILITARY. Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSU-
RANCE COMPANY.—Es[illegible]

Charles F[illegible]
Chairma[illegible]
Henry Hul[illegible]
Henry Bon[illegible]
Francis Ha[illegible]
James Goods[illegible]
Sir Walter [illegible]
Bart.
Thomson Ha[illegible]
M. P.,
John G. Hubbard, Esq., [illegible]
Agents in Bomb[illegible] CHARLES FORBES & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

4 Rampart Row.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq. William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq. W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq. George B. Kerford, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq. Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq. Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq. Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duncuft, Esq. H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents in Bombay.

NOTICES.

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1¼ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter

Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COM-PANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 50 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain ; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY AND TROMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators above the *Times of India* Office, No. 8, Church Gate Street, on SATURDAY the 30th March instant, at 3 P. M., to appoint a Liquidator of the above Company in the Room of Mr. HENRY DURANCE CARTWRIGHT about to proceed to England.

KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. RANSOMES & SIMS,

IPSWICH AND LONDON,

Beg to inform their friends and clients in India that they will exhibit specimens of their celebrated Machinery, specially adapted for the climate and customs of India, at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.

THE PRICES of the various Implements for use in India have been *greatly reduced* without in any way deteriorating from the superiority of workmanship, and high quality of materials, which have gained a worldwide reputation for the productions of the Orwell Works.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. The Portable Engines manufactured by Messrs. Ransomes and Sims are designed so that light weight, easy draught, strength of material and workmanship, and simplicity of construction, form the principal features of their general arrangement ; and *they are specially celebrated for their small consumption of fuel*, in proportion to the power developed, which is a great desideratum in a country like India, where fuel is extremely scarce.

They are specially adapted for Pumping, Sawing, or Grinding, and for driving Coffee Pulpers, Cotton Gins, &c., and have been awarded special Prizes at the Calcutta, Lucknow, Burdwan, Mymensing, and Rajkote (Kattyawar) Exhibitions, besides numerous testimonials of efficiency from Public Companies, Manufacturers, and Agriculturists using them.

STEAM PUMPING MACHINERY, for Irrigation. Ransomes & Sims have manufactured a large number of Portable and Fixed Steam Pumps for Irrigation, and they were awarded the first prize at the Calcutta Exhibition for the best Machinery for Irrigation.

CORN MILLS. The Corn Mills designed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims, and driven by Portable Engines, are largely used in India, and are specially adapted for grinding all kinds of native produce.

They have been awarded Prizes at all the Exhibitions hitherto held in India.

PLOUGHS are specially constructed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims to suit the wants of the Indian climate and soil, and are adapted to the habits and customs of the natives. A large number of Prizes have been awarded to Messrs. R. & S. for Ploughs, in England, India, and elsewhere.

BULLOCK POWERS, for driving Coffee Pulpers, Cotton Gins, and Pumps, are designed so that the full power of the animals may be developed, at the cheapest cost, and with the lightest weight.

CHAFF CUTTERS, Mills for Grinding Gram, on the most approved construction.

ORDERS may be transmitted through any Merchant or Agent corresponding with England.

Catalogues, Drawings, or Photographs, postfree on application to London or Ipswich, or the Paris Exhibition.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOOKS RECEIVED PER "MADRAS" AND "NORTHAM."

Pirie and Keith on Acupressure	Rs.	3 12
Bence Jones on Pathology and Therapeutics		9 0
Skey on Hysteria		3 12
Gibbs' on the Laryngoscope in Throat Disease		3 12
Gray's Anatomy		18 12
A Lady's Glimpse of the late War in Bohemia		8 0
Sans Merci, by author of Guy Livingstone		4 8
Critical Essays, by a Country Parson		3 12
The Six Castaways, by author of Heir of Redclyffe		3 12
Adye's Sitana : Afghanistan—1863		4 8
Herschels Lectures on Scientific subjects		4 8
Hayes' Open Polar Sea		10 8
Intellectual Observer vol. 10		4 0
Roget's Thesaurus. ½ Russia		12 0
Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage 1867		11 4
A Son of the Soil		4 8
Clemency Franklyn, by author of Ruth		4 8
Smith's Smaller Classical Mythology		2 12
History of England		2 12
Sylvester Sound		1 8
Macleod's (Norman) Reminiscences of a Highland Parish		8 0
Byron's Poems Pearl edition, best morocco by Zaehnsdorff		15 0
Chamber's Civil Architecture		16 0
Penley on Water Colour Painting		0 12
The Horse—Its Beauties and Defects		3 12
Todhunter's Elementary Trigonometry		1 12
Du Chaillud's Journey to Ashango Land		16 0
Chancellor's Descriptive Astronomy		16 0
Hamley's Operations of War		21 0
Guillemin's The Heavens		16 0
Procter's Hand Book of the Stars		3 12
Rayman Molecular Mechanics		8 0
Leighton's Records of the Old Town of Edinburgh		8 0
Medical Students of the Period		2 12
Tropical Resident at Home		3 12
Sir Emerson Tennent's " Wild Elephant"		3 12
Hullah's Sacred Music for Family use		16 0
Ferguson's History of Architecture vol. 2		32 0
Tate's Modern Cambist		7 8
Englishwoman's Magazine vol. July to December 1866 with Supplement, Patterns, and Plates, 4 Parts		13 8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.		

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COM-MISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes. and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the [illegible] supplied.

[illegible] Goods
[illegible] and Candles
[illegible] Towels, India
[illegible] Brooms, Brushes, &c. &c. &c.,
Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally.

Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt, Dilbhar*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.

Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.

1 Set of very handsome Gilt Furniture consisting of 2 large Chiffoneers, 2 do. Cupboards, and 2 do. Pedestals, ornamented with beautiful Carved Stonework and richly Gilt in the st[illegible] *Louis Quinze*.

1 Pair of handsome Gilt Candelabras.
1 do. do. do. Pedestals.
1 do. do. do. Mirrors.
2 do. do. Bronze Incense Burners.
1 do. do. Carved Blackwood Couches.
1 Single Gilt Mirror, several Sets of handsome Plated Tea Services, Earthenware, Garden Seats, &c. &c.

BROWN FRETWELL & Co.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, 20th February 1867.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following :—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT *(Extractum Carnis)* for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN —These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.
HARDS FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
SPEED'S CALCUTTA Do.
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.
PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.
THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.
SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.
MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.
COCOAS.
HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do. do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.

TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED THREE ASSIS-TANTS to the Engineer for Local Funds in Khandeish. They must possess a practical knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, and laying out Roads and making Plans and Estimates.

Salary Rs. 150 per month, and Rs. 30 Batta. Applications to be made, Post Paid, to the undersigned.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee,
Khandeish.

Khandeish, Collector's Office, Dhoolia, 4th March 1867.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the SURAT MUNICIPALITY, salary up to Rs. 250 or Rs. 350 per mensem with periodical increase up to Rs. 350 and Rs. 500, according to whether the nominee possesses a fair knowledge of Engineering or not. He will be required to give his whole time to the duties and to furnish security. No person not having a competent knowledge of the native language need apply. Applications, with Certificates and full information as to previous employment, to be addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality, Surat.

A. H. SPRY,
1st Asst. Collector and Chairman, Managing Committee.
Municipal Com's. Office, Surat, 15th March 1867.

WANTED, two thoroughly competent men to work a SODA WATER MACHINE at Jacobabad. Apply with Certificates to J. A. BROWN & Co.
1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867.

WANTED, a PULLING GIG, for 2 or 4 OARS, 2 preferred in good condition. Apply to RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Apollo Street.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CLERK, accustomed to keep accounts. Apply to
Bellaire, Chinchpoogly. MR. G. H. BAYLY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. For further information, apply at the premises.

OFFICES TO LET at 11, Forbes Street, they are newly Painted, Papered, and Matted. Rents Rs. 100 and 75, also ONE ROOM on the top Floor of a house in Forbes Street, facing the Sea with or without Office furniture, Rent Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, neatly furnished, situate at Breach Candy, facing the Sea, is one of the coolest premises in that locality. For partic